

\$12.50—NO LESS; AS FRIEDMAN'S GO, SO GOES THE FASHION; \$17.50—NO MORE.

# OVERCOATS!

They all look good in the pictures—they all sound good in print. But you can't tell from the pictures what style of coat will look best on you. You can't tell from the description whether it's good value or not. You can't always tell from reading the papers which store will serve you best.

But here's one thing you can do—you can come to this wide-awake store and see the best of styles, fabrics and workmanship in both Suits and Overcoats at only

**\$12.50 and \$17.50**

and the next time you want a Suit or Overcoat, you will come back to Friedman's to get it.

From our large stock (at just two prices) you will be able to find just the Suit or Overcoat that becomes you best—then, whether you pay us \$12.50 or \$17.50, you can go looking elsewhere and you will find others asking \$10.00 to \$15.00 more for garments no better.

**FRIEDMAN'S**  
MAKER TO WEARER  
**\$10 Clothes Shop \$15**

830 MARKET ST., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.  
830 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

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LOOK  
COSTS  
NOTHING



\$12.50—NO LESS; AS FRIEDMAN'S GO, SO GOES THE FASHION; \$17.50—NO MORE.

## WANTS CABINET MUNITIONS FOR DURATION WAR

Chairman Chamberlain, of Senate Military Committee, Proposes New Department.

WOULD SOLVE PROBLEM

Recent Inquiry War Operations Suggests Move.

Bill Would Increase and Expedite Supply of Materials by Eliminating Red Tape.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Establishment of a department of munitions under a new cabinet head known as the secretary of munitions is proposed in a bill introduced today by Chairman Chamberlain, of the senate military committee, as a result of its investigation of war operations.

Operate Year After War.

The new department would operate during the war and one year thereafter. The new secretary of munitions would have power, under the president's direction, to control arms, ammunition, food, clothing, equipment, tentage, transportation and any other material which the president shall designate as munitions of war.

Government bureaus, agencies and funds necessary to a munitions administration would be transferred to the new department which would exercise control of naval as well as army supplies.

"The bill is intended to increase and expedite the supply of munitions of war," said Senator Chamberlain. "One great trouble with the war establishment as disclosed by the investigation has been a lack of co-ordination and the seeming impossibility of getting rid of circular methods of doing business. Until there can be co-ordination and methods more direct the United States will be groping in the dark for many months before we can place ourselves in proper fighting trim. This measure places all jurisdiction over munitions of war, which is defined at length in the bill—and covering everything, in one person known as the secretary of munitions; subject to the direction, of course, of the president."

Co-ordinates All Bureaus. "It co-ordinates all of the bureaus, cuts red tape, does away with useless declarations which had tended only to hamper direct action, and gets to the heart of the whole situation."

"I believe if congress can see its way to the enactment of this measure, and the proper man is placed at the head of the department of munitions, America will soon be occupying its proper place at the battle front. It will be noted that the measure is only in force during the continuance of the war which brings it into existence."

McKellar Offers Bill.

Another war bill, introduced today by Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, as a result of the committee's investigation of the system of army supply purchasing, would abolish the advisory committees of the council of national defense and prohibit civilians from serving the government under the existing practice of \$1 a year.

The bill would amend the law creating the council and permit the president to appoint one advisory commission of seven members to serve without compensation.

## COAL BARGES ICE-BOUND IN HARBOR

New York, Jan. 4.—The ice blockade in New York harbor and adjacent waters, combined with another day of zero weather, today caused much concern to the fuel administrators, and transportation officials who have been endeavoring to relieve the alarming shortage of coal.

Not in years has the ice menace been so great. Barges with thousands of tons of coal on board virtually were ice bound in the bay last night. Powerful tugs worked for hours before they succeeded in plowing a lane through the ice for the coals.

Frozen to Two Hundredth Street. The Hudson river is frozen down to Two Hundredth street and the Harlem river down to One Hundred and Fortieth street. For the first time in years Long Island sound has been partly frozen over. Staten Island waters are choked with floating ice, threatening to cut off the large coal terminals there.

Several hundred employees of the street department were today ordered to assist in the work of breaking the ice around coal-laden barges. Despite the handicaps, Reeve Schley, the fuel administrator, was hopeful of getting considerable coal here during the day. As hundreds of families, unable to get coal, have been burning kerosene, the supply has dwindled to such an extent that an oil famine is now feared.

Swamped With Calls for Aid. Meanwhile suffering has increased among the poor and charitable organizations have been swamped with calls for help. Many school buildings were again closed today, with little prospect of their reopening until next week.

The severe weather has worked much hardship to motormen on trolley car lines and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company reported that 650 of its motormen and conductors were on the sick list yesterday.

## BILL PROVIDES BIG "REVOLVING" FUND

Washington, Jan. 4.—The administration bill for government operation of railroads proposes that the government shall pay compensation at an annual rate as high as possible to the net operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917. The bill also would appropriate \$500,000,000 to be used as a "revolving fund" with the excess earnings of the roads for the operation of the law.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the  
Signature of *Chas. H. Johnston*

## ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS DREADED BY FLYERS

"Side-Skip" Is Favorite Protection Against the Enemy's Most Dangerous Weapon.

Somewhere in France, Dec. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The anti-aircraft barrage is today the most dreaded enemy weapon which the airman has to face in his flights over the lines. In the midst of a sea of bursting shells, the airplane bobs up and down like a ship in a violent storm. The concussion which the shells make in bursting produce a swift succession of air-pockets and air bumps, and it is absolutely impossible to keep a machine steady through them. Meanwhile, there is the strain of knowing always that the next instant one of a thousand flying shell splinters may reach a vital spot in either machine or pilot.

Yet it is not possible to avoid flying through a barrage at times. The latest type of anti-aircraft guns can place a barrage as high as 25,000 feet, and it is not practical to turn about and try to climb over the barrage. It takes a very highly specialized scout machine to climb to 23,000 feet, and the heavier machines cannot achieve that altitude under any circumstances. The longer the airman hesitates to run the barrage the longer he is exposed to the fire. Anti-aircraft gunnery at the front has now reached a point where the range is calculated to a nicety almost instantaneously by processes of triangulation, and therefore the flyer who hesitates is lost. The only thing he can do is to take his chance, just as a ship at sea takes a storm and accepts its chances of weathering the gale.

Next to the barrage, the most feared of the ground defenses is the "cluster." This is a group of six anti-aircraft shells sent up together and placed just ahead of the machine, with one shell aimed to burst the tip of the fuselage, and only a side of it, two on each side just ahead and one farther and directly ahead.

The side-skip is the favorite protection against these "clusters." The anti-aircraft gunners get their range nowadays so accurately that the slightest move out of range is fairly certain to get the machine out of danger's way—unless the gunners have anticipated this move, as they sometimes do, by placing another cluster at the most likely spot for an expected side-skip.

The side-skip is produced by tipping the plane down slightly, and while flying ahead, clithering over sideways and down, thus changing the range without seeming to do so, for the gunner looking up sees as much of the machine as before and is justified in estimating its height to be the same. In reality, the machine is a little to one side and several hundred feet lower as the result of his skillful side-skip.

Below a height of 5,000 feet anti-aircraft guns cannot be used to advantage, but machine guns and rifles provide equally dangerous enemies. A machine gun playing a stream of 500 bullets a minute is no mean foe, even though the bullets are not explosive.

Grip Follows the Snow  
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets  
taken in time will prevent Grip. E. W. GROVE'S signature on box, 30c.—(Adv.)

## OVER MILLION MADE BY SHIP COMPANY

Washington, Jan. 4.—Profits amounting to more than a million dollars were made by the Clinchfield Navigation company in a deal involving government shipbuilding contracts, according to testimony today before the senate commerce committee investigating the shipbuilding program.

This information was disclosed by Theodore E. Ferris, chief constructor for the emergency fleet corporation, and by a report by a district officer of the shipping board, at today's hearing.

The Clinchfield company, it was declared, sold to the government four ships under construction for the company in the yards of the Sloats Shipyard corporation, of Seattle, making a profit of \$420,000, and later obtained from the Sloats corporation contracts for twelve more ships, on which it made a 5 per cent. profit.

Dissatisfaction Expressed. Senators questioned Mr. Ferris closely as to the reason for letting contracts for the twelve ships to the Clinchfield corporation, an owner but not a builder of ships, and expressed dissatisfaction over a deal by which the corporation sold to the government the four ships at a price so much higher than it was paying for their construction.

Mr. Ferris declared he knew nothing of the financial arrangements, but admitted recommending the Clinchfield corporation to Gen. Getchals in a letter. The committee asked that the letter be produced tomorrow.

## HINDU HELD FOR PLOT COMMITS SUICIDE

Jacksonville, Jan. 4.—Magu Ram, held here with Harman Singh, two Hindus, committed suicide by hanging in jail today. The men were arrested in Havana and brought to Key West for trial. Authorities believed they were connected in the plot to start a revolution in India against the British government at the outbreak of the war. Singh will be deported tonight to Colon, Panama, via New Orleans.

## CAILLAUX GRILLED BY CAPT. BOUCHARDON

Paris, Jan. 3.—Former Premier Joseph Caillaux, who was accused of treasonable activities, was under examination for nearly five hours today by Capt. Bouchardon, a military investigator. He was asked concerning facts set forth by Gen. Dubail, his accuser. At the conclusion of the proceedings Maitre Demange, of M. Caillaux's counsel, gave out a statement to the effect that M. Bouchardon had produced nothing new and that the case was advanced no farther than when it was discussed in the chamber of deputies last week. The former premier will be questioned again shortly.

## DR. LANDRITH TO DEVOTE HIS TIME TO C. E. WORK

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Dr. Ira Landrith, of Tennessee, temporary chairman and one of the organizers of the recently formed national party, announced today that hereafter Vice-Chairman D. C. Coats, of Sp. one, Wash., will be in charge of the new political party's national headquarters in Chicago and be responsible for the details of organization and leadership. Dr. Landrith will retain the title of temporary chairman of the national party, but will devote his time to work for the Christian Endeavor society, national prohibition and other kinds of religious and welfare activities.

## ARIZONA MINE BOSS SAYS HE LAY HELPLESS

Was Six Feet Tall and Only Weighed 116 Pounds.

Went to Hot Springs and Tried Eight Doctors.

Mine Officials Thought "Poor Old Scott" Had Fired His Last Man.

"I lay helpless when my wife ordered our first bottle of Tanlac from El Paso, Tex.," writes Harry E. Scott, of Dragon, Ariz., under date of Nov. 15th, in telling of his remarkable recovery from an illness that had defied the skill of the best physicians for over two years, to say nothing of his failure to find relief at leading health resorts.

Mr. Scott's voluntary statement has the true ring of sincerity and gratitude and is unquestionably one of the most remarkable ever given in connection with a proprietary medicine.

Mr. Scott's letter was addressed to C. F. Moss, a well-known druggist of Benson, Ariz., who has the Tanlac agency for that town, and was forwarded by Mr. Moss to the Tanlac offices in Atlanta. His letter follows:

Dragon, Ariz., Nov. 15, 1917.  
Dear Sir: As you expressed a desire to hear more about my case, I will try and tell you part of it. I was down and out, and also went to two years with rheumatism and stomach trouble, and went to eight doctors, two of whom were osteopaths. Three of them refused to take my case saying it was incurable, and the others might as well have done so, as they did me no good. I guess I have taken a barrel of medicines internally and externally, and also went to Hot Springs and out of all that was ever done I never got over one week's relief at a time.

After going down to one hundred and sixteen pounds—which is my light for a six-footer—I kept getting worse until I couldn't move, even to feed myself, had no desire to eat and couldn't sleep more than two hours a night. Some of the officials of the mine, of which I am foreman, would call to see me, then go out and say, "Poor old Scott has fired his last man." My wife thought I would never get out of bed alive, and she knew my condition better than anybody else.

At last when I lay helpless my wife ordered a bottle of Tanlac from the druggist at El Paso, Tex., which was the nearest place we could get it at that time. One evening about four days after I began taking Tanlac I ate a fair meal and enjoyed it. The first in many months. By the time I had taken half of the first bottle I thought I had a good appetite, but when I finished my second bottle I could hardly eat enough to satisfy me. Well, I have just finished my ninth bottle, have gained eighteen pounds and am back on the job every day.

I have converted lots of sufferers to the "Tanlac route" and it affects them all about like it did me—their stomach trouble, nervousness and rheumatism all yield to Tanlac. Mrs. Scott and myself are willing to go before a notary and make affidavit as to the truth of every statement in this letter, which you are at liberty to publish and use for the benefit of others.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) HARRY E. SCOTT.  
Accompanying the above was a letter from the Moss Pharmacy addressed to the Tanlac Offices, Atlanta, Ga., referring in the highest terms to Mr. Scott as a man and citizen, with the added statement that both Mr. Scott and his wife were ready at any time to go before a Notary Public and swear that Tanlac is the only medicine he had ever taken that had any effect on his rheumatism and stomach trouble.

He also stated he had another customer, an old gentleman who had taken five bottles of Tanlac and had gained twelve to fifteen pounds and that they were building up a large business on Tanlac, etc. Tanlac is sold in Chattanooga exclusively by the Live and Let Live Drug Co.—(Adv.)

## NEW LYRIC

LOWE'S VAUDEVILLE  
Continues—1 to 11 P.M.  
AL BURTON'S REVUE  
Songs and Characteristic Impressions of State Celebrities.  
5-ALL-STAR ACTS—5  
AL RUGGERS  
In Photoplay  
"GOWN OF DESTINY"



## ON BAKING DAY

the quality of the coal you use makes a big difference. All coal that we sell responds to draught regulation quickly; it burns freely, and gives a maximum amount of even heat. Its use means an oven quickly heated, that will remain at uniform temperature and greatly facilitate the task of baking.

**Ogden Coal & Supply Co.**  
706 E. NINTH ST.  
Main 212-878

## Our 1918 Resolution:



Dr. E. G. Griffin,  
Engaged in active practice of Dentistry for more than 27 years.

We pledge ourselves to continue to give you the best in modern dentistry at the lowest possible prices and to guarantee it.

We are much gratified by the great appreciation the people of this city have shown in their large patronage, of our effort to serve them well, and we propose to make an extra effort to give them the very best that can be done. For quality and price we gladly put our work against any other done anywhere.



Dr. R. A. Smith,  
Expert in Crown and Bridge Work, and in charge of Chattanooga offices.

## See These Prices For Expert Work:

22-K Gold  
Crowns. Fit and  
Workmanship  
Guaranteed.

**\$3**

Bridge Work  
Done by Experts,  
and  
Guaranteed.

**\$3**

Set of  
Teeth  
That Fit—  
Guaranteed.

**\$5**

**OUR WORK ALWAYS GUARANTEED!**

We unhesitatingly guarantee all of our work, because we know it is GOOD. In our eight years' practice here we have served thousands of patients and have given such universal satisfaction that they will commend our work. We leave nothing undone that will add to the comfort and convenience of our patients.

**Drs. E. G. GRIFFIN and R. A. SMITH**

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Sunday, 9 to 1

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